confront them: "Should our lives serve as the holocaust of suffering Russia we will ; not regret the sacrifice, but will bear it

This is what has paralyzed the arm of tyranny. There is no sign yet what policy the authorities will really follow. The weak, helpless ruler who has taken refuge at Tsarskoe-Selo is almost certain to make further attempts to temporize and compromise. The most obvious move would be the arrest of Father Gapon. It is quite possible that the deprivation of this great eader would temporarily demoralize his followers, but it is more probable that it would precipitate violence.

This was seen when a district inspector of police arrested Father Gapon this morning at the house where he lives. The quick assemblage of a vast crowd at the scene caused his release within an hour

on instructions from the highest quarters. After his release Father Gapon was summoned as a prison chaplain to the Ministry of Justice, where he had a long private interview with M. Mouravieff. Afterward Gapon joined his comrades in the Fifth district of Vassili Ostroff. He said:

"The Government will accord us noth-We, with our wives, sisters and children, I with the cross, will go to the Winter Palace to-morrow. Our Emperor is good and fatherly; he will do us justice."

Father Gapon then started home with eleven men, representing each industrial

### LET THE CZAR COME FORTH. Father Gapon has sent the following

letter to Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Minister of the Interior:

"YOUR HIGH EXCELLENCY: The workers and inhabitants of St. Petersburg of different classes desire to see the Czar at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Jan. 22 in the square of the Winter Palace in order to lay before him personally their needs and those of the whole impeded. Russian people. The Czar has nothing to fear. I, known as the representative of the Union of Russian Factory Workers, group, guarantee the inviolability of his

from our hands our petition. That is demanded by regard for his own welfare and that of the inhabitants of St. Petersburg

"It is your duty-your great moral dutytoward the Czar and the whole Russian of the printers' strike. people to make his Majesty, the Emperor, acquainted to-day even with all the pre-

"Tell the Czar that I and the workers, many thousands of people, have peace-silently.

fully, with faith in him, but irrevocably. | MANUFACTURERS REFUSE TO MAKE PEACE. resolved to proceed to the Winter Palace. Let him show his confidence by deeds, not manifestoes. A copy of what precedes has been made as a document justifying its moral character and will be circulated among all the Russian people.

Eleven union representatives were present with Gapon at the interview with Minister of Justice Mouravieff. The latter took formal cognizance of the workmen's demands. He said every one must do his duty and act according to his conviction.

anathema against Father Gapon for inciting the people in time of trouble.

# CITY IN STATE OF SIEGE

The apparent sign of weakness in releasing Gapon is accompanied by extensive military preprations and bellicose public announcements. It is estimated that nearly 50,000 troops have arrived in St. Petersburg since midnight. The gendarmerie were ostentatiously served with ball cartridges to-day and orders were agreed to listen to the demands of the men. issued forbidding workmen to enter the The newspaper publishers and editors issued forbidding workmen to enter the streets leading to the Winter Palace tomorrow. The authorities will endeavor to prevent the masses from concentrating at any point.

The newspaper publishers and editors decided to take concerted action. They decided to take concerted action. They will not publish any paper unless all can ment to accompany Kuropatkin's army in to prevent the masses from concentrating at any point.

Lieut.-Col. Walter S. Schuyler of the Second Cavalry, sent by the War Department to accompany Kuropatkin's army in tonal Alliance broke the spell of reserve quest to the Minister of Police urging the quest to the Minister of Police urging the last evening aboard the Hamburg-American line of the opinion that a revolution of the opinio

One of the chief officers said to-night that perhaps there would be bloodshed at the bridges of the Neva, but he did not think the men have been organized for fighting. The crisis will be when Father Gapon, carrying the cross and accompanied by his stanchest followers, at- the revolutionists. He said: tempts to approach the palace from what-

ever direction. At the barracks on Vassili Ostroff, where they command the avenues of the manufacturing district, two batteries of artillery | Finance. To-morrow we will be ready for were posted. Another battery and three | whatever happens. We want a reply from squadrons of Cossacks were quartered in the Emperor himself, and we mean to have the Putiloff iron works, where the strike it, even if we have to burn the palace and

A regiment of Uhlans was drafted from Peterhof and quartered in the Winter Palace. Some guns were also taken into rison, he replied that everything had been

The Prefect of Police issued a proclamation this morning in which he warned the public, in the name of the Government, that he intended to employ force | troops will refuse to fire on the masses toof arms, if necessary, to prevent any mass meetings and to put down any attempt at rioting.

and cavalry would surround the Winter Palace to-morrow and that, moreover, the Emperor would remain at Tsarskoe-Selo

to Father Gapon's organization, have Czar in case his Majesty should consent to confer with the leaders of the strikers. These men have taken an oath that they will be on the alert to prevent an attempt upon the life of the Emperor and will guarthemselves between him and the Socialists.

A deputation of three workmen went to Tsarskoe-Selo last evening to deliver to who have generally encouraged progresthe Czar the petition that they hope to be | sive methods. able to present to him in person to-morrow at the Winter Palace, in order that he might have a day in which to consider it. It is not known whether they were received at the palace or whether they succeeded in pre- share, appointing a foreman against whom senting the petition.

# 30,000 DEFY POLICE ORDER.

The chief point of interest to-day was the People's Palace on Vassili Ostroff, where it was announced that an all day meeting of the strikers and their sympathizers would be held to indorse the following demands upon the Government:

Equal political rights for all classes. from Grand Duke to workman. Freedom from search by the police.

Freedom of religious faith. Freedom of speech.

That the question whether or not the war with Japan shall be stopped be left to representatives of the people for decision. Although a proclamation was issued gathered in the open space around the building. The hall itself has a capacity of only 700. The crowd was in high spirits. emergency. Many persons snowballed one another. and others amused themselves by sliding

Printed handbills bearing socialistic preclamations, some of them incendiary

language, were circulated among the

STRIKERS PARADE, GAINING RECRUITS. Throughout the forencon bodies of striking workmen paraded through the main streets in the central portion of the They marched from one factory and workshop to another, calling out the workmen, until practically every industrial establishment in the city was closed. 10 is estimated that in this way 170 factories were shut and 88,000 men thraw down their

The commanders of the troops have been informed that 227,640 men have now ceased work in and around the city. It is probable that many of these have revolvers.

The public was nervous and excited by the events that were taking place and the fear of what might come. Under the tension the usual reticence and caution of the Russian people was relaxed and a Ireedom of speech is indulged in which, till lately, would have been deemed impossible. The opinion was freely expressed that the Government, not withstanding its asseverations to the contrary and show of force to repress the workmen, would be forced to

concede their demands. The workmen are evidently well led and are conducting themselves with a moderation and self-control that are gaining them friends and making it more difficult for the authorities to deal harshly with them A committee composed of representatives from trades unions has issued instructions that everything that is to be done must be done in as quiet and orderly a manner as possible, and that, particularly, no personal

violence must be offered to the police. REMARKABLE LACK OF VIOLENCE.

The agitation, despite all the excitement that has attended it, has been remarkably free from violence. Demonstrators fill the streets, but they make way politely for sledges, and street traffic is not much

Anxiety is felt as to the stand the Government railway and telegraph servants will take toward the workmen's movement. and my fellow workers and comrades, even It is felt that should they show practical those alleged to belong to the revolutionary sympathy for it the situation would become mmediately critical.

Householders and proprietors of shops Person.

"Let him come as the true Czar with and offices are laying in stocks of candles, in view of the possible failure of the electric courageous heart to his people and receive in view of the possible failure of the electric light supply on account of the strike.

As a result of the printers having gone out yesterday the only newspaper that and of Russia. Otherwise the moral bond was issued in St. Petersburg to-day was hitherto existing between the Czar of Rus- the official gazette of the police. It is stated sia and the Russian people may be broken. that the newspapers of Moscow and other cities will not appear to-morrow because

The Saturday night services at the churches were thinly attended. In their ceding and with our petition hereto ap- prayers the priests dwelt upon the Emperor's fatherly goodness. After the services the little congregations dispersed

> At the conference of employers held this afternoon, M. Kokovtsoff, the acting Minister of Finance, made a speech in which he declared he saw no great political significance in the present strike, which had been caused, as such affairs are in other countries, by the economic state of the workmen. He strongly recommended that the manufacturers do their utmost to pacify and satisfy their employees.

Many of the manufacturers declared, however, that they would rather close their works, inasmuch as concessions to The metropolitan has pronounced an the strikers would exercise a prejudicial influence on manufacturing interests. They begged the Minister to put an end to Father Gapon's activity. M. Kokovtsoff emphatically declined to do this, saying he had been fully assured that Gapon was not a political agitator, although he was fanatically devoted to the workmen's interest. He saw no reason for decisive measures against him.

> quest to the Minister of Police urging the abolition of the censorship on news relating to the strike.

The correspondent of THE SUN had an interview this afternoon with a member of the committee of eleven which is directing

"We have devoted the day to disproving the charges that we intend destruction. We have tried vainly to secure a hearing from the Ministries of the Interior and

Asked how he regarded the issue of ball cartridges and the reenforcement of the garall prepared for beforehand. He added that he believed the three regiments of guards were not enemies of the people. How much there may be in the hope that the

# HOW THE CRISIS AROSE.

To understand how the present position has arisen it is necessary to know some-Public assurance was given that artillery thing of Russia's industrial organization. which is different from anything in the world. The directing heads of the strike prove to be chiefly factory inspectors and would not show himself in the capital. whose positions have arisen through the Four hundred picked men, belonging process of developing the country's internal industry by the Government furnishing been sworn into act as a bodyguard for the | capital. The Government through the Ministry of Finance bought all the shares of factories formerly conducted by private firms or companies. Thus the Admiralty, the army, the railway and postal departments own shares in companies, which manuantee his personal safety by interposing facture things which they utilize. The Ministry of Finance supervises this system. It appoints resident factory inspectors,

> Meanwhile the friction between the Ministry of the Interior, including the Police Department, and the factory inspectors has increased. The police had a

the workmen felt the greatest bitterness. Recently the Admiralty and War Department ejected the factory inspectors, declaring that the industrial laws did not affect ompanies which they owned. This hapened at the Putilloff works, which are wned by the War Department. It also became the habit to send back immediately to the villages of their birth all employees

Throughout the United Kingdom-from the King's palace to the peasant's castle-there is to be found a bottle of John by the police forbidding it, 30,000 persons JAMESON'S famous old Irish Whiskey-for hospitality and

> The Spirit of the Irishman that is found everywhere.

who lost employment. This the factory inspectors under the Ministry of Finance failed to prevent, and the workmen regarded it as a final proof that the police ordinances of the Ministry of the Interior were above the law.

A PROPAGANDA OF SOCIALISM. The inspectors then frequently conferred with the workmen and began spreading a propaganda which is akin to advanced German socialism. Minister of Finance Kokovtseff is now continually conferring with the more moderate inspectors and representatives of Government owned fac-

The following are the antecedents of George Gapon, the leader of the workingmen. He was born in Poltava in 1839 and is the son of a peasant. In his boyhood phenomenal mental ability, and friends of the family sent him to school and afterward to a seminary, where he studied for

When he was in the final class he was expelled for insisting on discussing the material conditions of the peasantry. Then he was a zemstvo clerk until a young woman friend, who was also a Socialist, urged him to seek to enter the priesthood, which he did under limitations which did not permit him to have a general pastorate.

He wrote a book on Christian Socialism which the Government suppressed.

MOVEMENT SPREADS. The Provincial Council of Kursk, central Russia, has forwarded to the Czar an address, petitioning him to admit represent atives of all casses of the people of Russia

"to the steps of the throne," in order that

the people may obtain freedom of speech. CZAR INVITED WORKMEN. LONDON, Jan. 21 .- A despatch from St. Petersburg to the Central News says the Czar, in answering the workmen's petition, nvited all to assemble in front of the Winter Palace on Sunday at 1 P. M. It may be pointed out that this is thoroughly inconsistent with the extreme military precautions which have been taken to prevent the demonstrators from approaching the palace.

### SHOT AT CAT; KILLED HIS WIFE. Poultry Raiser Weisse Arrested by His

Own Son, but Quickly Released. St. James, L. I., Jan. 21.-Ludwig Weisse, a German, 66 years old, who lived two miles from this village, went from his home with a rifle yesterday morning to kill a cat that his wife, Ernestine, had seen enter the hennery. While Weisse was trying to find the cat Peter Gratzfield, whom Weisse had employed to clear up some timber land, arrived at the house for his tools. Mrs. Weisse invited Gratzfield into the house and went to the hennery. Standing on the outside of the building, Mrs. Weisse called to her husband and told him of the workman's arrival. Weisse

replied that just as soon as he killed the cat he would come. Mrs. Weisse made no reply, and her husband supposed that she had returned to the house

returned to the house.

Weisse started up the cat and fired at it. The bullet missed its mark, went through the side of the building and struck Mrs. Weisse in the left side, just below the heart. The cat escaped and Weisse, coming out of the hennery, saw his wife slowly sinking to her knees. As she fell she exclaimed, "Oh, Ludwig, you have shot me."

Mrs. Weisse was carried into the house by her husband and the workman. She died before Dr. George T. Fanning, who was called, reached the house. District Attorney Livingston Smith ordered the arrest of Weisse and telephoned to Coroner William B. Gibson of Huntington, asking him to come here as soon as posible. There him to come here as soon as posible. There being no constable in the village, Weisse was arrested by his son, Deputy Sheriff Rudolph Weisse.

The Coroner and District Attorney
Smith visited the Weisse home and decided
that the shooting was accidental. Weisse was released.

### BACK FROM KUROPATKIN'S ARMY The master printers met to-day and Lieut.-Col. Schuyler, Second Cavalry, Returns to Report.

Lieut.-Col. Walter S. Schuyler of the Manchuria, arrived last evening ahoard the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania from Hamburg and went directly to Wash-ington. He said he would turn over the report of his observations to the War De-partment. He left Manchuria two months ago, after being seven months with Kuropatkin, and crossed Asia over the Trans-Siberian Railroad. There were only about six newspaper men left with Kuropatkin. Of the four officers detailed from the American Army to observe the war from the Russian viewpoint, two, Major Macomb and Capt. Judson, were still in Manchuria. Capt. Reichmann had returned with Lie Schuyler, but had left him in Germany

Henry Ide, an old resident of Brooklyn. Henry Ide, an old resident of Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at the residence of his son-in-law, F. L. Hine, 4 West Fifty-third street, Manhattan. He was oorn in Wrenham, Mass., on Feb. 23, 1818. In 1834 he came to New York, entering the employ of a straw goods commission house. He started in the same business for himself, and was for many years at 530 Broadway. He retired ten years ago. In 1830 Mr. Ide moved to Brooklyn and became actively interested in the social and religious like of that borough, being for fifty-two years an either of the First. being for fifty-two years an eider of the First Presbyterian Church. He was vice-president of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Mr. Ide is survived by three children: Henry E. Ide, Mrs. F. L. Hine and George E. Ide. His second son, Charles W. Ide, died a year ago. The funeral will be held from the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon.

aftermoon.

James F. Briggs, three times Congressman from the First district of New Hampshire, seven times a member of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, Speaker of the House in 1897, once a State Senator and twice a member of the constitutional convention, died in Manchester, N. H., yesterday, in his seventy-eighth year. He is survived by two children, Frank O. Briggs of Newark, N. J., and Mrs. Dudley D. Felton of Manchester, He was admitted to the bar in 1881.

John Tompkins, an aged basketmaker and

and Mrs. Pinday D. Petron of Manchester.

Je was admitted to the bar in 1881.

John Tompkins, an aged basketmaker and local Methodist exhorter, died yesterday at his home in Livingston, N. J., on top of the Orange Mountain, at the age of 99 years. Had he lived until March 22 next there would have been a celebration in honor of his hirth-day. He was married twice. His first wife, by whom he had twelve children, died in 1876, and eighteen months later he married Mrs. Sarah Pierce, who is still living. Six of his children are living.

Alexander Pinckney, a member of an old and respected Revolutionary family, died in the Pinckney homestead at Vail Mills, N. Y. yesterday from the effects of a large quantity of paris green taken with suicidal intent. He lived alone in the homestead, and his cries of agony attracted passers by to his condition. He lived two hours after taking the poison. He was 55 years old.

Thomas Gately, a pioneer resident of Willingstone died vasterday in his eight-incontractive died vasterday in his eight-incontractive.

Thomas Gately, a pioneer resident of Williamsburg, died yesterday, in his eighty-sixth year, at his home, 143 Bedford avenue. He came to America from Ireland in boyhood and settled in the Fourteenth ward section of Williamsburg, where he always lived, and aided considerably in its develop.

Frederick A. Poth, one of the best known brewers in the United States and vice-president of the Integrity Title, Insurgee and Safe Deposit Company of Polladelphia, died suddenly of diabetes yesterday at his home

year.

Mrs. Rebecca Clark Williams died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick W. Garvin, at East Orange, N. J., on Friday. She was the widow of Rev. J. A. Williams, a Methodist Bishop in Canada. She is survived by two daughters and three sons. Thomas C. Evans of Boston died on Thursday at Woolwich, Me. His funeral will be on Monday from the Baptist Church, Hyde Park, Mass. He was an advertising agent in Boston for thirty years and was one of the pioneers in the Lusiness.

# STRIKE STIRS RUSSIAN JEWS.

VARYING VIEWS OF WHAT THE GREAT OUTBREAK MEANS.

Aimed at the Government as the Backer of Capital, Says Abraham Cahan -Too Soon to Hope for a Revolution, Says One Editor-Other Orinions.

The Pursian Jews of the lower East Side are closely in sympathy with the latest Russian outbreak. Politics, conservative or liberal, does; ot affect this feeling. The general desire which has arisen in the last twenty-four hours is that the land which they left may be free.

"The present demonstration in Russia," says Abraham Cahan, revolutionary novelist, editor and Socialist, "is supposed to be under the auspices of the social democrats. not of the social revolutionists. The two factions of revolutionary workers in Russia proper are the social democrats and the social revolutionaries.

"The present conflict is a result of the differences between capital and labor. The working people hold the Government partly responsible for their economic condition. I do not look upon this as the beginning of the end. Such occurrences were noticeable in Russia a few years ago. A revolution must not be pictured as a single event. It is only one of a series covering years. What is going on in St. Petersburg is a link in the chain which the future historian will write of as forming

the Russian revolution "The theory of those who are now on strike is this: The strife is really between capital and labor, as in western Europe, but the Government being the disturbing element and arraying itself as it does on the side of capital, trade unionism is a political crime.

"To ask for advance in wages is, in the very of despetit law, an act of section."

"To ask for advance in wages is, in the eye of despotic law, an act of sedition. One of the conspicuous planks of Russian social democracy, therefore, is to work for the removal of this obstacle. Social democrats want free speech and the right to assemble and to organize.

"The priest who is leading the revolt and whose right name is Father Agathon, or, as the Russians here call it. Agafon, is either a time server or an emotional plaything

as the Russians here can it, against, settler, a time server or an emotional plaything carried away by the great storm of excitement of the day. But the fact that he leads the people under the flag of social democracy is a striking sign of the times.

"Before we of the Russian revolutionary party in New York can hear what the 'underground' organ tells us of the real causes.

derground' press tells us of the real causes we must wait two weeks. We hold our souls in patience, therefore, until we know the inner workings. Russia is on the very verge of a great change. We here are all look-ing forward to the time when we can revisit our native land without the peril of arrest. the disturbances of spying gendarmerie or the terrible vision of Siberia."

Maurice Katz of the Jewish Vorwaerts

was rather non-committal in his expression.
"It is very hard to judge of the uprising.
But it is characteristic of such an outbreak for a man hitherto unknown to appear and take a stand, even were he an imposter Who can, however, doubt the ominous im-A. P. Mirnik of the Jewish Morning Jour-

nal was very emphatic.

"There will not be a revolution," he asserted. "It is to be expected that chaos will result for a decade—perhaps for half a century. It is positively absurd to think that Russia is no win the same condition that France was before the great revolution. France was at that time much more civilized than Russia is now, besides having a homogeneous population. Russia has the homogeneous population. Russia has the most heterogeneous group of nationalities

imaginable.

"The combined efforts of all the parts of the population for any great concerte movement is absolutely out of the ques In a search for reactionaries, Max Jelline

a young lawyer, was questioned. He denied that he had the acquaintance of a reactionary there are few that think the reins of govern ment should be in one hand. It looks, too, very ominous that an orthodox priest of the Russian Church should break loose. A man who fought so hard for his priest-hood, however, must be sincere. I would ascribe the petition to social democracy

lutionary crisis of a serious nature is at hand. He believes, contrary to certain opinions, that the Nihilists are back of the uprising. He thinks that the combined uprising. He thinks that the combined efforts of the various discontented parties will not be merged into a powerful whole. The contrary is expressed by Paul Janowsky, editor of the Freie Arbeiter Stimme. "Everything we have heard is a revela-tion to us. I believe it is impossible," he remarked, "to say anything too strong.

remarked, "to say anything too strong. Neither the social democrats nor the revolutionists nor liberals are the strikers. No power in Russia could prevent it, volcanic as it was. It shows the spirit of the time. At such a time a word of fire can bring out the people. This was spoken by the cannon so secretly loaded.

"And the petition! It breathes irony between the lines, its humility is false. Behind that writing is a strong will. This sudden elementary outburst cannot be sudden elementary outburst cannot be checked, helped as it is by the misery, the

checked, helped as it is by the imsery the hopelessness of the people, working sixteen and eighteen hours a day.

"Though the laws prescribe but ten or twelve hours work, they are ignored. Rustell and the state of the state of

sia is on the verge of a revolution. And how can we be sorry?"

A present day delegate of the Socialist revolutionary party of Russia, Dr. Ch. Schitlowsky, has just arrived in New York from Switzerland. He is of the same circle as Mme Katherina Breshkowsky, who has as Mme. Katherine Breshkowsky, who has spent twenty-two years in Siberia.

Dr. Schitlowsky, through an interpreter, gave this explanation of the present situ-

n in Russia. It is hard to know the facts. Still, I think from certain indications that this movement is called out neither by the social tition direct to the Czar which they knew

would not be listened to.

"A second reason is found in the action of the priest, Agathon, whose name has been so muddled in the telegraphic reports. It is most unlikely that he would indentify himself with a party advocating freedom of religious beliefs. But a priest as a philanthropic leader it would be possible to imagine.

"The third reason is that these strikers are moving as unarmed men. The revo-lutionary forces would not do this, because they know too well that such a movement would be met by arms.

would be met by arms.

"In my opinion this present movement was originally started by the Government itself. The Russian Government has influenced a large mass of people. The leader, Agathon, has turned from his work in the Government secret service to one which he feels is for a good end.

"That the movement may have actually started among the workingmen is unlikely. They are not rash enough, they are too well subjugated in Russia. But whatever the original cause, it is certain to become a revolutionary crisis now, and the Government will not be able to quell it. I predict

ment will not be able to quell it. I predict the rising of the oppressed. I predict a massacre of the worst kind." The charm of her smile is in her pretty teeth. Sensate girls

know the value of

Liquid, Powder or Paste

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT—AEOLIAN HALL

# SPECIAL SALE of **Exchanged PIANOLAS** at Exceptional Prices

An opportunity to secure slightly used Planolas at substantial saving, small payments and with the manufacturer's full guarantee

INCE the introduction of the Metrostyle Pianola and Pianola Piano, The Acolian Company has received in exchange many Pianolas without the Metrostyle. These Pianolas when exchanged go direct to the company's factory, where they are overhauled and put in condition to give the best service and pleasure to customers who buy them at the occasional sales of exchanged instruments.

The rigidity with which prices are maintained on Pianolas renders this an opportunity which should not be neglected by any person who has in mind the purchase of a piano-player.

The Pianolas offered this week are divided into three groups, with prices and terms of payment as follows:

## Group I-\$150

# \$15 down and \$7 a month

Exchanged Pianolas that have been used for some time, yet in no way worn, impaired or out of date. Every doubtful part has been replaced with a new one, cases restored when marred, and each given the same scrupulous adjustment and inspection bestowed on new Pianolas before leaving the factory. In capacity to give service and pleasure they are practically new.

# Group II-\$175

# \$20 down and \$8 a month Pianolas that have seen less service, coming back in such excellent condition that but

trifling adjustment was needed to bring them up to the standards set for new instruments. Each Pianola in this group has had just the amount of service that assures soundness and harmonious working of every part. \$20 down and \$10 a month

# Group III—\$200

### Made up entirely of exchanged Pianolas that have seen almost no service at all; one was kept only three days by a customer who afterward decided to purchase a Pianola Piano. Any of them might be put into new stock were it not for the company's present practice of including the Metrostyle in all new Pianolas.

None of these Pianolas has the Metrostyle, but each is sold with the same guarantee given absolutely new Pianolas. Within three months after purchase should the customer wish a Metrostyle Pianola or Pianola Piano they will be taken back in exchange at the full price paid.

# Last Week of Exchanged Piano Sale.

# High Grade Instruments Received in Part Payment for the Pianola Piano.

A fine collection of exchanged pianos is also included in this sale, comprising many standard instruments, both upright and grand, at prices from \$110 upward. These pianos are remarkable for their excellent condition, and can be had on reasonable monthly payments. Prices range from \$50 to \$250 below even the prices of ordinary second-hand pianos. Webers, Steinways, Chickerings, Knabes, Hardmans included.

The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall, NEAR 34th St., N. Y.

WOMAN'S RUSH FOR FRESH AIR

UNSETTLES BIG AUDIENCE. Tells Them There's No Danger After Another Woman Started to Faint -Mrs. Fiske Helps to Quiet Folks.

Mrs. Fiske, Charles Cartwright and W. B. Mack were in the middle of the fourth act of "Leah Kleschna" at the Manhattan Theatre yesterday afternoon when a woman sitting in a front seat in the middle of the orchestra jumped up and made a rush for the rear. The theatre was occuded and all the woman wanted was fresh air. Half a dozen seats behind her was another woman with a woman companion. She got excited when she saw the first woman run out and displayed symptoms of faint-ing. To add to the confusion her companion

When he laughed the audience laughed, When the excitement first started four When the excitement list started four young women who were in a box adjoining the stage stepp" i over the footlights. They darted behind the scenes and through the first door they saw open. It was John Mason's dressing room, and he was there in his pajamas. The women shrieked.

"It's all right, ladies," said Mr. Mason.
"Just wait until I get on a bath robe and Pil share the room with you."

I'll share the room with you After a few minutes decay the curtain went up again. The play was taken up at a point about five minutes before the break came in order that both the actors and audience could get back into the theme. Last night Mrs. Fiske gave out this state-

ment:

"A woman so weak and silly as the woman who disturbed the performance at the Manhattan Theatre this afternoon should be discouraged by her friends from attending any theatres. I am sorry that we did not learn her name and address so that the wight receive some sort of public reshe might receive some sort of public re-proval."

PRAISE GLEN ISLAND OFFICER. Engineer Layman Gets Credit for Preventing Loss of Life.

The chief engineer of the steamboat

Glen Island, Robert M. Layman, receives high commendation in the local inspectors' high commendation in the local inspectors' report to Supervising Inspector-General George Uhler of the Department of Commerce and Labor in regard to the burning of the vessel in Long Island Sound.

Officers and crew are exonerated of all blame for the fire. The report gives credit to Layman for disregarding regulations and stopping his engines, without waiting for orders from the pilot house, as soon as he discovered the fire. To his action in immediately turning all steam into the fire pumps the report attributes the escape pumps the report attributes the escape of those who were saved.

Paris, Jan. 21.-The note of Secretary Hay to the Powers in regard to preserving the "administrative entity" of China has caused surprise in French official circles. No one here desired the partition of China, but all are anxious to maintain the open loor policy and the status quo.

Russia's threat to protect herself against Chinese aggression is regarded solely as a protest which is intended to call attention to the fact that the Chinese authorities need hauling over the coals because they have minde no efforts to check the Chunchuses and other freebooters, who, at least nominally, are under Chinese control, from actively participating in the war. The protest is aimed at these brigands especially when they are commanded by Japanese

ing. To add to the confusion her companion lost her nerve and tried to get her out.

"Take me out of here," cried the fainting woman so loudly that most of the auidence heard her. "Oh, get me out of here."

Many who were occupying orchestra seats then got up and started to go out. Those in the gallery and balcony who saw the commotion added to the confusion by standing up. At no time, however, was there any semblance of a panic.

Mr. Mack was the first person on the stage to take any action. He stopped his lines,

walked to the footlights, and said:
"There is nothing the matter; there is nothing wrong. Please sit down."
Then Mrs. Fiske joined him. She repeated Mr. Mack's words and the curtain was rung down. The lights were turned wround the evits thrown open. There was the curtain that the evits thrown open. There was the curtain the curtain that the curtain the curtain that the curtain of maintaining the integrity of China, but up and the exits thrown open. There was no need for the precaution, for the big audience soon settled down. Mr. Mack went before the curtain and explained that the whole affair had been needless. Hay.

If at the end of the war Russia and Japan attempt to divide China between them, as has been rumored, the Powers who have just answered Secretary Hay's note will undoubtedly intervene.

Aid for Russian Strikers.

The Russian revolutionary organizations in this city decided yesterday to collect funds for the St. Petersburg strikers. A call for a mass meeting on Wednesday evening in Grand Irving Palace Hall, 220-226 Broome street, was issued last even-

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Insure A QUICK, SAFE AND SITIVE MEANS OF ESCAPE FROM FIRE, d would prevent such loss of life as has just curred.

At the same time it is also A SAFEGUARD GAINST SCUTTLE THIEVES.

6. BICKELHAUPT SKYLIGHT WORKS,

# MARRIED.

1906, in St. Thomas's Church, New York, by the Rev. William H. Vibbert, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D.D., Mary Con stance Knower, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Knower, to Henry Coleman Drayton.

# DIED.

DAVIS .-- At his residence, Riverside Drive, corner 108th st., on Saturday, Jan. 21, Henry Spinglet Fonerden Davis, son of the late John W. and Mary Louise Van Beuren Davis. Funeral at St. Mark's Church, Second ave. and 10th st., on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. DOANE .- At the Cathedral Rectory, 35 Bleecker st.

Newark, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 20, Right Rev.
Mgr. George Hobart Doane, P. A.
Soiemn Pontifical mass of requiem will be offered
for the repose of his soul at 10 A. M. Tuesday,
Jan. 24, at the Cathedral. Office of the dead will
be chanted at 0.30. Reverend clergy are respecttilly layited. Interment at Newart fully invited. Interment at Newark. GATELY .- On Saturday, Jan. 21, Thomas Gately,

aged 77 years, beloved father of Philip J., Joseph T., Francis J., Thomas J. and Alphonsus L. Gately. Puneral on Monday, Jan. 23, from his late resi dence, 143 Bedford av., Brooklyn, at 2:30 A. M., and thence to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

Funeral service will be held at the Trinity Episcoday, Jan. 23, 1905, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

GRISWOLD.—On Friday, Jan. 20, Mary Adelaide, widow of the late A. W. Griswold, at her residence, Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York city. HARDING.—On Friday, Jan. 20, 1906, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. T. H. Powers Farr, West Orange, N. J., Georgiana, wife of the late

J. Barelay Harding of Philadelphia. Notice of funeral hereafter. IDE.-On Saturday, Jan. 21, 1905, at the residence of his son-in-law, Francis L. Hine, 4 West 580 at. New York city, Henry Ide, in the 87th year of his age. Funeral services at First Presbyterian Church

Henry st., Brooklyn, Monday, Jan. 23, at 2:30 JAOUES .- At his home, 119 East Sixtleth street, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1906, David R. Jaques. Funeral services at his late residence, Monday morning, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock. Friends kindly omit flowers.

MACK .- On Thursday, Jan. 19, 1905, at his residence in Somerville, N. J., after a short filness. Lewis C. Mack, beloved husband of Louise Frelinghuysen Chambers, and son of Adolph and Therese Mack, in the 36th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, on Sunday, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages at Somerville station will meet train (special car) leav-ing Central Railroad of New Jersey depot foot of Liberty st., New York city, at I o'clock

MALLON .- On Saturday, Jan. 21, 1905, at his residence, 502 W. 72d st., John Mallon Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORGAN.-Suddenly, on Jan. 20, 1908, Harry J., only son of John H. and Elizabeth A. Morgan. Funeral from his late residence, 611 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock.

PATTERSON.-Suddenly, Jan. 21, 1905, Thomas . Patterson, aged 57 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 50 Charles st., Monday evening, 8.30. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Evergreen, convenience of family. Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

NE.-On Jan. 20, 1905, at her residence, 828 West 117th st., Bridget, reflet of Henry Tone. in her 62d year.
Funeral on Monday at 10 A. M. from Church of the Holy Name, 88th st. and Amsterdam av. Interment at St. Raymond's.

INSPECT

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